

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

the Committee of Ways and Means to recognize he did not progress as fast as he ought with the business of the House! The Speaker said these remarks were not relevant. Mr. Wise said he should remember that word "relevant" to the day of his death. He believed they were to be gagged. They must be sent home at party best interests. God's law was to vindicate man's law, and they were told in terms, that the minority ought not to complain, ought not to resist when tested; even on this question, a tyrannical manner never before witnessed in that hall! He qualified if this was not true! The present majority had been the most tyrannical that ever ruled in debate, or that ever disgraced a country. Nay, they had been the most weak, the most bungling as a party, that had ever disgraced that hall. Mr. Brown, who was writhing under this lash, so unmercifully applied, rose to order, and enquired if the majority were to be thus stigmatized.

Mr. Wise continued his strain until compelled to take his seat. Mr. Bynum, waxing more angry, said the member from Virginia should not refer to him, in or out of the House, as one of the majority, or as one of the party, in the manner he had done.—He should not bully him. Mr. Wise said he wished to be respectful to the House. As to bullying the gentleman from North Carolina, he is the last man I should think of bullying; I should as soon bully a fly, as you—addressing him. Mr. Bynum said, if the gentleman wants to insult me, let him do so out of the House, if he dare. Some other words were banded to and fro, which could not be distinctly heard or recorded, from the excitement which the manner of the two members made contagious to every auditor. Mr. Mercer tried to interpose. Mr. Bynum lost all control of himself, rose from his seat, and shaking his fist, exclaimed, "You d—d scoundrels," proceeded towards the seat occupied by Mr. W. Many members arrested his course. The Speaker promptly directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody, amidst loud cries of order, order. The friendly offices of Mr. Mercer and Mr. Thomas were, however, subsequently happily successful in silencing the angry feelings of the disputants; mutual concessions, explanations, and apologies were made, and the House adopted a Resolution setting apart Monday and Tuesday next for the further consideration of the subject, after a sitting of sixteen hours, at half past 4 o'clock on the Sabbath morning adjourned. Comment is unnecessary on the scenes I have endeavored to describe.

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1836.

NATIONAL TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.
W.M. H. HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Francis Granger,
OF NEW YORK.

A Railroad meeting is to be held at Beaman's Hotel to-morrow evening.

THE COUNTY COURT commences its Spring session in this village to-day. Judge WILLIAMS, we understand is to preside.

MR. SLADE. Of the speech of this gentleman, (concluded in this week's paper) on the abolition question in Congress, we have only to remark—that, while we admit the ingenuity of Mr. S. and the luminous view he has taken of the subject, we cannot but demur to some of the positions taken by him. Our abhorrence of Slavery, perhaps, is not very much less than his. We should not differ with Mr. S. probably, very much neither, in relation to the propriety or impropriety of retaining slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the states, if it can be extinguished without the hazard of bringing upon the country a greater calamity. Our opinion is, decidedly, that this being a very sensitive and delicate question, and one which has a great tendency to alienate one portion of the country from the other, that at this time the agitation of it had better be partially suspended in Congress, and by the people.

We have another question in our estimation of quite as much moment to the people of the United States, which now agitates the country—a severe struggle to sustain the Constitution against the most violent shocks of ruthless assault. In fact, it is truly and frequently remarked by some of our most sage and venerable statesmen, that we are now in the midst of a Revolutionary struggle; and none but him who liveth in the Heavens, can foretell the issue. Should the bold usurpers be enabled to sustain themselves and their principles, all the philanthropic efforts to ameliorate the condition of the slaves most assuredly will be unavailing. The question of slavery will then assume a wider scope. It will be, whether we shall still be slaves and masters, but slaves who wield the rod over us, or not.

TALLY TWO! The Van Buren Tory papers are in extasy because Edward R. Campbell has consented to be yoked up in the Dutchman's team. This makes no deserts since the Montpelier Convention, from the Whig ranks. What a dreadful falling off! We can spare them two thousand and then be strong enough to whip them blindfolded.

THE New York Commercial says a second individual has been arrested in New York on a charge of being concerned in the burning of the Treasury Office at Washington. He has been taken to Washington to be used as a witness. The examination, it is said, is going on with profound secrecy.

CORRECTED. The general Election for Governor, &c. took place in this State on the 4th instant. The result enables the Jackson party to retain the ascendancy in all the branches of the government. Hartford, however, did nobly; it earned the whig ticket by an increased majority of about 200.

BY The Newburgh Gazette says, hundreds of cattle are dying in this county for the want of food. In many other parts of the country, similar accounts appear in the papers.

Within a few years, the number of houses in Rutland has decreased from 700 to 500.

ADDISON COUNTY.

The Antislavery of Addison County have recently held a Meeting in reference to the approaching election. The following are among the resolutions adopted. There's no mistake about Addison County.

Resolved. That freemasonry is an institution which from the immoral character of its oaths, and their savage penalties, from its secrecy, its power, its spirit of favouritism and monopoly, its irresponsibility to public opinion, the slaveish subserviency of its members to the mandates of the order, is to be ranked with the worst evils of the times, at war with the equal rights and privileges of the people, and dangerous to our republican institutions.

Resolved. That antislavery is carrying out their principles in their application to national politics, have from their first existence as a party found themselves involuntarily opposed to many of the leading measures of the present administration, and that the principles contained in the resolutions passed at an antislavery convention of the members of the legislature at their last session are the same in substance they have ever entertained, repeatedly avowed and still adhere to.

Resolved. That Martin Van Buren as one of the principal advisers of the omnious measures of the present administration, as having declared that he will tread in the footsteps of General Jackson, and as having ever been a "subtile and uncompromising enemy" to antislavery, is unworthy of the confidence of the antislavery party.

Resolved. That we cordially respond to the nomination of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON of Ohio, by that antislavery state and that of Pennsylvania.—That in him we recognize a republican, an antislavery patriot and statesman, honest capable and faithful to the constitution, and who will, if President make these qualifications rather than partisan services the criterions of official distinction.

Resolved. That few men in existence have performed more eminent services to his country as its defender against a savage foe, and as a civilian, than Wm. H. Harrison, and in the zeal, ability and patriotism with which he has executed the high public trusts confided to him, we have evidence of the qualities of head and heart which eminently fit him for the more exalted station of President of the Republic.

Resolved. That in Francis Granger of New York, we discern the unflinching antislavery, a man of talents, a patriot and a statesman, worthy of the second station in the government of the United States.

Resolved. That we have unshaken confidence in the stern integrity of principle, and sound political views of Silas H. Jenkinson; and the intelligence, judgment and capacity he has displayed in the various official stations he has occupied, evince his fitness to discharge the duties of chief magistrate of the state.

Resolved. That the nomination of Wm. H. Harrison sustains the principles which have ever guided the antislavery party, both in relation to masonry and national politics.

Resolved. That the attempts made by a small minority of the antislavery party to foist Martin Van Buren upon the antislavery as a candidate for President of the United States, involve an utter surrender of our principles and an abandonment of our party, and should be met by a vigorous rebuke of every intelligent true hearted antislavery.

Resolved. That while we form no coalition with any party, we call upon individuals of all parties, as men and patriots devoted to the interests of our common country to unite with us in supporting the candidates we present for their suffrages, believing their election will advance the common welfare; and we should rejoice should we find any portion of our fellow citizens of any party, sacrificing their preditions on the alter of the public good, and casting their votes for candidates whose success we believe will rescue the country and the continent from the appalling dangers which encompass them.

Resolved. That in the present overflowing state of the Treasury of the nation, the distribution of the public lands among the states, is a measure founded upon the most perfect justice and expediency; and that Andrew Jackson, by placing his veto upon a bill to effect this object, which passed both houses of congress by larger majorities, has shown an unfeigned disregard to the will of the people, and deprived the state of Vermont of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Resolved. That it is the duty of every antislavery to use every honorable means to promote the success of the nominations made by the great antislavery state convention at Montpelier.

And to accomplish this object, Resolved that a true antislavery paper be established in Middlebury, and that a suitable committee in each town in the county be appointed to promote the interests of the antislavery party and procure subscriptions for the paper contemplated.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed an act authorizing the State Treasurer to subscribe one million of dollars to the stock of the Western Railroad.

In the House, on the 30th ult., the question was taken on passing the Ten Million Bank bill to a third reading, and decided in the negative, yeas 215, nays 216.

OHIO. The Legislature of Ohio has passed a law prohibiting the establishment within that State of any Branch or Agency of the U. S. Bank chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. The section which prohibited the circulation of the notes of the Bank in Ohio was stricken out before the passage of the bill. Acts for the incorporation of fifty-nine churches have been passed during the recent session.

The way to catch birds with Chaff. At the late Van Buren caucus in Windsor, the little grimalkins appointed nearly forty persons as their Committee of Vigilance, in hopes, by granting such high honors, that they could pull the unwary into the Van Buren ranks. About one half of the whole number, on seeing their names in the newspaper, are as mad as March hares, and despite the insult. We guess the hawks won't take very well.—*Spirit of Society Six.*

Van Buren wants Money and must have it. It is now generally understood, that the grand Jacobin Club at Washington, with Van Buren at their head, have stationed their secret spies, at different points, all over the country, and furnished them with cash from the public crib, to be appropriated

for electorating purposes,—and also to hold up those meagre calves who cannot stand without a little treasury pup and an occasional *bit* by the tail.—ib.

* NEW YORK March 31.

Florida. We have seen letters from *first Drane* of 14th instant, after the return of the united forces of Generals Gaines and Clinch, the departure of Gen. Gaines for New Orleans, and the junction of Gen. Scott. They do not confirm the accounts received by the steamship of a treaty having been effected by Gen. Gaines with the Indians. On the contrary, it is believed that they mean to sell their lives dearly in battle, rather than be removed from the soil of Florida.

To make all sure, and render escape to the *everglades* impossible, Gen. Scott was drawing a cordon around the position of the savages, so that unconquerable submission, or hopeless battle, will be their only resource.

Gen. Gaines' force was twelve days entrenched on the *Ouhlacoochee*, without halting a *soutie*, surrounded during the whole period by the Indians, and but for the timely march of Clinch and his forces to the rescue, would alike from famine and the enemy have been in imminent danger of destruction.

After the junction, an attack on the savages might have been made with advantage, but there were no more provisions than would carry back the united command to Fort Drane—and a retreat was therefore ordered, which was unopposed by the enemy. The whole loss of Gaines' force, was five killed, and 50 or 60 wounded.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 16.

From Florida. There is every reason to believe that Powell (Osceola) remains with his people in the same neighborhood. This is most fortunate for Scott's operations. On the 25th, Eastis, with 1700 men, would be at Peckleash, on the road from Tampa to Fort King; and Col. Lindsey had been expected to beat Chickahatcheapee to Tampa, with about 800 men. But there is too much reason to fear that the dispersion of the 700 troops from Alabama would embarrass this part of the arrangement. Gen. Scott could not, by the 16th, have heard of this unfortunate *contretemps*. Clinch on the same day, (the 25th,) would be back on the Wythiacoochee, with about 1800 men. About 400 of Clinch's wing had been left by Gen. Scott on the St. John's, but they would be up in time.—Whilst Scott attacks them in front, on the one side, Eastis and Lindsey were to close in the rear—not only to aid in the engagement, but to prevent the escape to the Southeast. If the Indians remain in their present position, and every body believed that they would, the great stroke was expected to be given about the 20th (yesterday)—and some smaller bodies would then remain to be picked up. The delay till the 28th was to make it certain that Eastis and Lindsey were in position, and to enable Clinch receive from Picolat and Gray's Ferry the necessary subsistence. All the wagons have gone to those places. The army was in fine spirits, and Gaines' troops recovering fast from their recent sufferings. If Gen. Scott should succeed in his operations, he expected to be at Tampa Bay by the 7th April.

"How far the disappointment in receiving the Alabama volunteers will embarrass the operations of the campaign it is impossible for us to determine. We have every confidence, however, in the genius and resources of Gen. Scott."

Resolved. That while we form no coalition with any party, we call upon individuals of all parties, as men and patriots devoted to the interests of our common country to unite with us in supporting the candidates we present for their suffrages, believing their election will advance the common welfare; and we should rejoice should we find any portion of our fellow citizens of any party, sacrificing their preditions on the alter of the public good, and casting their votes for candidates whose success we believe will rescue the country and the continent from the appalling dangers which encompass them.

Resolved. That the attempts made by a small minority of the antislavery party to foist Martin Van Buren upon the antislavery as a candidate for President of the United States, involve an utter

surrender of our principles and an abandonment of our party, and should be met by a vigorous rebuke of every intelligent true hearted antislavery.

Resolved. That while we form no coalition with any party, we call upon individuals of all parties, as men and patriots devoted to the interests of our common country to unite with us in supporting the candidates we present for their suffrages, believing their election will advance the common welfare; and we should rejoice should we find any portion of our fellow citizens of any party, sacrificing their preditions on the alter of the public good, and casting their votes for candidates whose success we believe will rescue the country and the continent from the appalling dangers which encompass them.

Resolved. That it is the duty of every antislavery to use every honorable means to promote the success of the nominations made by the great antislavery state convention at Montpelier.

And to accomplish this object, Resolved that a true antislavery paper be established in Middlebury, and that a suitable committee in each town in the county be appointed to promote the interests of the antislavery party and procure subscriptions for the paper contemplated.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed an act authorizing the State Treasurer to subscribe one million of dollars to the stock of the Western Railroad.

In the House, on the 30th ult., the question was taken on passing the Ten Million Bank bill to a third reading, and decided in the negative, yeas 215, nays 216.

OHIO. The Legislature of Ohio has passed a law prohibiting the establishment within that State of any Branch or Agency of the U. S. Bank chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. The section which prohibited the circulation of the notes of the Bank in Ohio was stricken out before the passage of the bill. Acts for the incorporation of fifty-nine churches have been passed during the recent session.

The way to catch birds with Chaff. At the late Van Buren caucus in Windsor, the little grimalkins appointed nearly forty persons as their Committee of Vigilance, in hopes, by granting such high honors, that they could pull the unwary into the Van Buren ranks. About one half of the whole number, on seeing their names in the newspaper, are as mad as March hares, and despite the insult. We guess the hawks won't take very well.—*Spirit of Society Six.*

Van Buren wants Money and must have it. It is now generally understood, that the grand Jacobin Club at Washington, with Van Buren at their head, have stationed their secret spies, at different points, all over the country, and furnished them with cash from the public crib, to be appropriated

for electorating purposes,—and also to hold up those meagre calves who cannot stand without a little treasury pup and an occasional *bit* by the tail.—ib.

From Florida. There is every reason to believe that Powell (Osceola) remains with his people in the same neighborhood. This is most fortunate for Scott's operations. On the 25th, Eastis, with 1700 men, would be at Peckleash, on the road from Tampa to Fort King; and Col. Lindsey had been expected to beat Chickahatcheapee to Tampa, with about 800 men. But there is too much reason to fear that the dispersion of the 700 troops from Alabama would embarrass this part of the arrangement. Gen. Scott could not, by the 16th, have heard of this unfortunate *contretemps*. Clinch on the same day, (the 25th,) would be back on the Wythiacoochee, with about 1800 men. About 400 of Clinch's wing had been left by Gen. Scott on the St. John's, but they would be up in time.—Whilst Scott attacks them in front, on the one side, Eastis and Lindsey were to close in the rear—not only to aid in the engagement, but to prevent the escape to the Southeast. If the Indians remain in their present position, and every body believed that they would, the great stroke was expected to be given about the 20th (yesterday)—and some smaller bodies would then remain to be picked up. The delay till the 28th was to make it certain that Eastis and Lindsey were in position, and to enable Clinch receive from Picolat and Gray's Ferry the necessary subsistence. All the wagons have gone to those places. The army was in fine spirits, and Gaines' troops recovering fast from their recent sufferings. If Gen. Scott should succeed in his operations, he expected to be at Tampa Bay by the 7th April.

Resolved. That the attempts made by a small minority of the antislavery party to foist Martin Van Buren upon the antislavery as a candidate for President of the United States, involve an utter

surrender of our principles and an abandonment of our party, and should be met by a vigorous rebuke of every intelligent true hearted antislavery.

Resolved. That it is the duty of every antislavery to use every honorable means to promote the success of the nominations made by the great antislavery state convention at Montpelier.

And to accomplish this object, Resolved that a true antislavery paper be established in Middlebury, and that a suitable committee in each town in the county be appointed to promote the interests of the antislavery party and procure subscriptions for the paper contemplated.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed an act authorizing the State Treasurer to subscribe one million of dollars to the stock of the Western Railroad.

In the House, on the 30th ult., the question was taken on passing the Ten Million Bank bill to a third reading, and decided in the negative, yeas 215, nays 216.

OHIO. The Legislature of Ohio has passed a law prohibiting the establishment within that State of any Branch or Agency of the U. S. Bank chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. The section which prohibited the circulation of the notes of the Bank in Ohio was stricken out before the passage of the bill. Acts for the incorporation of fifty-nine churches have been passed during the recent session.

The way to catch birds with Chaff. At the late Van Buren caucus in Windsor, the little grimalkins appointed nearly forty persons as their Committee of Vigilance, in hopes, by granting such high honors, that they could pull the unwary into the Van Buren ranks. About one half of the whole number, on seeing their names in the newspaper, are as mad as March hares, and despite the insult. We guess the hawks won't take very well.—*Spirit of Society Six.*

Van Buren wants Money and must have it. It is now generally understood, that the grand Jacobin Club at Washington, with Van Buren at their head, have stationed their secret spies, at different points, all over the country, and furnished them with cash from the public crib, to be appropriated

for electorating purposes,—and also to hold up those meagre calves who cannot stand without a little treasury pup and an occasional *bit* by the tail.—ib.

From Florida. There is every reason to believe that Powell (Osceola) remains with his people in the same neighborhood. This is most fortunate for Scott's operations. On the 25th, Eastis, with 1700 men, would be at Peckleash, on the road from Tampa to Fort King; and Col. Lindsey had been expected to beat Chickahatcheapee to Tampa, with about 800 men. But there is too much reason to fear that the dispersion of the 700 troops from Alabama would embarrass this part of the arrangement. Gen. Scott could not, by the 16th, have heard of this unfortunate *contretemps*. Clinch on the same day, (the 25th,) would be back on the Wythiacoochee, with about 1800 men. About 400 of Clinch's wing had been left by